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BRAZIL.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Yellow fever, plague, and smallpox—Sanitary condition of Campos—Transactions of sanitary service of Rio de Janeiro.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, June 15, as follows:

During the week ended June 11 the following vessels for ports in the United States were inspected and received bills of health: On June 7 the British steamship *Roman Prince*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the personnel of the crew while here; on June 10 the British steamship *Strabo*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the personnel of the crew while in this port; and on June 11 the British steamship *Henly*, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of manganese ore, no passengers, and no change in the personnel of the crew while here. All vessels were in good sanitary condition, and the health of all crews was excellent at the time of inspection, i. e., just prior to departure.

Sanitary conditions in Manaos, Brazil.

The following letter has just been received from the United States consular agent at Manaos, Brazil, and as very few sanitary reports are ever received from that section of Brazil, it may be of interest, and is given entire:

CONSULAR SERVICE, U. S. A.,
Manaos, May 21, 1904.

While there is always a certain amount of fever at Manaos, in my opinion, which I believe is supported by most of the foreigners here, it is a much maligned city. It is situated on very high ground, and while it may be hot during the day, the nights are invariably very cool. Around the outskirts of the city in the forests it is undoubtedly unhealthy, but in the city it is not.

The city is constructed on modern lines, wide streets, very well sewered, and has a very efficient and energetic health department, which is apparently second to none in Brazil. During the recent bubonic-plague scare, I might mention that we never had one single case of it here, although it reached as far north as Para, and as you probably know, the traffic, both freight and passenger between Para and Manaos, is very large. In spite of the constant communication and contact with Para, the health authorities have been able to ward off the plague, which was very severe at times in Para.

The diseases that are prevalent here are malaria, beri-beri, and paludial fever. These we always have with us, and at times a fair share of yellow fever, but not one-hundredth part that one hears of, as narrated by transients with vivid imaginations.

This letter is but another proof of that which many persons interested in sanitary conditions in the Tropics are beginning to discover is a fact, viz, that, excluding certain diseases—notably malarial fevers, and in some cases variola, plague, and yellow fever—the health conditions of the tropical cities and countries is a revelation to those accustomed to look upon these portions of the world as hotbeds of disease. Indeed, as one studies the conditions prevalent, the wonder grows not that they are so many deaths, but that, considering the unsanitary conditions under which so many of the inhabitants live and always have lived, there are so few deaths.

Sanitary condition of Campos, Minas.

This office is also in receipt of a dispatch from Campos, in the State of Minas, of late date, saying that "the sanitary condition of this city